THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

Dec 23. *Tt*

New and Cheap Store

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

J. S. & J. ARMISTEAD & Co.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.

Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider, 50 do. Apples,

And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, January 6. *El*

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum, 25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Smimons, from Providence, R. I.

25 bbls. N. E. Rum, 500 bushels Irish Potatoes, 10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt, Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Arrangement of the Mails.

The mail from Edenton to Norfolk, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, arrives here from the former place, Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and closes for Norfolk at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The same mail arrives here from Norfolk Fridays at 7 o'clock and closes at 9 o'clock the same evening for Edenton.

The mail from this place to Norfolk, via the Great Bridge, is closed Saturdays at 11 o'clock, and arrives at Norfolk Sundays. Leaves Norfolk Mondays, and is due here on Tuesdays at 12 o'clock.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 27, 1827

SALT.

Just received by Schooner Philinda, Linnell, from Antigua via St. Bartholomews, & also by Schr. Superb, Hope, from Boston

7 barrels Sweet Cider,
20 barrels Beef,
7000 lbs Cheese,
Irish Potatoes,
Linnen Wheels,
Flour, &c. &c.

For Sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Negroes Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 8 or 10 male negroes between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

William B. Shepard.

January 20. *Et*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

From the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-York.

On the advantages of Fallow-Crops over Summer-Fallows.

BY JAMES SPENNY, OF MONROE.

To Jesse Buel, Esq.

Sir,—In answer to your circular, I would observe, that I should not have presumed to furnish matter for a volume of the Memoirs of the Board, had it not been asserted, that "any facts, however simple, would be considered valuable."

I have carefully watched the progress of improvement in agriculture, in order to derive benefit from any system of cultivation, new and useful, which might be propnsed. Although many improvements in the business of husbandry have been suggested, which would no doubt be of advantage to the farming interest, were they reduced to practice, yet I shall speak of but one, which I consider the most prominent, and that deserving the greatest attention; and which, if generally introduced, would save to the farmers of this state, annually, many millions. I mean the introduction of fallow-crops, and the abandonment of summer-fallows altogether, on green sward.—The experience I have had in the system, confirms my belief, that all spring crops, such as oats, peas, barley and potatoes, may be raised on green sward, well ploughed, either in the fall or spring, and rolled with a heavy roller, with less expense in labor, and double the nett profit, than on stubble land; that the expense of tending a corn crop, on ground of that description, and thus managed, would be less than the expense of summer-fallowing; and that good or poor land would not be exhausted as much in growing most of the above crops, with the sod under, unmolested and unexposed, while rotting, as it would be in receiving two or three ploughings, while in a partial state of decomposition, in the heat of summer, exposed to the influence of the sun, rains and winds.—The first experiment I made of this kind was a crop of corn, on a stiff sward of spear grass, ploughed in the fall, and well harrowed in the spring, without rolling. My crop was 72 bushels to the acre, worth 50 cents per bushel.—Nett profits, $23 30 cts. per acre. The ground was well ploughed once next spring, and sowed to peas; crop, 32 bushels per acre, worth $1 per bushel—Nett profits, $25 10 cts. The peas were harvested early in September, and the ground well ploughed once, and sowed to wheat; crop, 31 bushels to the acre—Nett profits, $22,90 to the acre. Nett profits in three years, $71,30. I have this year raised corn on land adjoining, and of a similar soil and sod, (the soil is what farmers call a sandy loam,) managed in the same way, save only the crop was but once hoed: (wet weather prevented:) crop, 100 bushels to the acre. No manure was used; and not so much labor in tending, as stubble land would have required. In the same field I sowed 60 roods of ground to flax, and harrowed it in well on the sod. The crop grew well, and was the best I have ever raised on any ground. It fell down and I pulled it while in blossom; after which I ploughed the ground once, and sowed to turnips. The turnips are very fine and promise a good crop.

Henrietta, Monroe Co. Oct. 18, 1824.

Recipe for curing Beef.—Prepare your brine in the middle of October, after the following manner:—Get a thirty gallon cask, take out one head, drive in the bung and put some pitch on it to prevent leaking; see that the cask is quite tight and clean. Put into it one pound of salt-petre powdered, fifteen quarts of salt, and fifteen gallons of cold water, stir it frequently until dissolved, throw over the cask a thick cloth to keep out the dust; look at it often and take off the scum; fifteen gallons of cold water will exactly hold, in solution, fifteen quarts of good, clean Liverpool salt, and one pound of salt-petre; this brine will be strong enough to bear up an egg. This brine will cure all the beef which a private family can use in the course of the winter, and requires nothing more to be done to it, except occasionally skimming the dross that rises; it must be kept in a cool, dry place.

For salting your beef—get a molasses hogshead and saw it in two, that the beef may have space to lie on; bore some holes in the bottom of these tubs, and raise them on one side about an inch, that the bloody brine may run off. Rub each piece of your beef very well with good Liverpool salt; a vast deal depends upon rubbing the salt into every part; it is unnecessary to put salt-petre on it; sprinkle a good deal of salt on the bottom of the tub. When the beef is well salted, lay it in the tub, and be sure you put the fleshy side downward; put a great deal of salt on your beef after it is packed in the tub, this protects it from animals.—You must let the beef lie in salt ten days; then take it out, brush off the salt and wipe it with a damp cloth; put it in the brine with a bit of board and weight to keep it under. In about ten days it will look red and be fit for use. The best time to salt beef is the latter end of October, if the weather be cool; and from that time have it in succession. When your beef is taken out of the tub, stir the salt about to dry, that it may be ready for the next pieces. Tongues are cured in the same manner.

Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for 1827.

[Extract from the Treasury Report]

From the foregoing facts and considerations, affecting the Customs & the Public Lands, it is believed that the whole revenue of the U. States, for 1827, from these and other less important sources, may be estimated at upwards of twenty-three millions of dollars; and that it will arise thus:

From Customs,	$20,400,000
Public Lands,	2,000,000
Bank Dividends,	420,000
Miscellaneous and incidental receipts,	330,000
	$23,150,000

The expenditures far 1827 are estimated as follow, viz.

Civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic	$1,826,549 54
Military service, including Fortifications, Ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military Pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st of January, 1827,	5,646,144 36
Naval service,	3,230,260 23
Public Debt,	10,000,000 00
	$20,702,954 13

Which will leave in the Treasury, on the 31st December, 1827, after satisfying all the demands of that year, on the basis of the foregoing calculations, a surplus estimated at $2,447,045 87. This surplus will be a disposable surplus, over and above the sum before stated as not in effective funds, and of the two millions of dollars to be reserved in the Treasury under the Sinking Fund act of March 3, 1827.

In the estimate of expenditures for 1827, the annual appropriation of $500,000, for the gradual increase of the Navy, under the act of the third of March, 1821, has not been inserted, that appropriation expiring with the present year. Whatever renewed sum the wisdom of Congress may set apart for this effective arm of the public defence, will add another item to the list of expenditures for the year, and lessen, by so much, the estimated balance at its expiration.

All of which is respectfully submitted. RICHARD RUSH.

Treasury Department, Dec. 12, 1826.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

From the report made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, it appears that the application and expenditure of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of November 1826, has been,

For Printing	$43,484 64
Stationary for the House,	6,767 00½
For the office	365 05½
Binding books	1,300
Fuel	1,350 50
Newspapers for 1st Session 19th Congress	2,078 52
Do. previous session	66 63
Keeping Post Office	1,172
New Furniture & repair of old	369 98
Services of horses and messengers	8,506 50
Miscellaneous articles	8,427 98½

Six clerks are employed, with a yearly compensation of $1500 each, and a Chief clerk whose salary is $1800.—[*Wash. Telegraph.*

It is understood in Georgia that Gov. TROUP is not a candidate for Governor, and that Mr. FORSYTH is the only candidate before the people.

Deferred Articles.

Digest of U. States' Laws—Among the petitions presented to Congress on the 22d ult. was one by Mr. Kittera, from Thomas F. Gordon, of Philadelphia, requesting the patronage of Congress for a codal digest of the U. State, which he has printed and is about to publish.

A beautiful specimen of Dimity woven at Lowell, Massachusetts, being the first manufactured in America by water looms, and supposed to be equal to any imported Dimity that has been exhibited.

Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of Stonington, Connecticut, lately made an offer to the Greek Committee of N. York, of a brig to carry a cargo to Greece. The Committee refused the offer, under the impression that some pecuniary sacrifices might accrue to the injury of the generous donor. Mr. B. in answer to their letter, has offered the first vessel of his that arrives in port Such generous conduct cannot be too highly appreciated.

Intelligence is received at Philadelphia which renders it certain that a reconciliation between Generals Bolivar and Paez, and the restoration of peace and harmony in Venezuela, has ere this taken place.

A writer in the Richmond Whig proposes Col. BURWELL BASSETT for Governor of Virginia, to succeed Gov. TYLER.

The House of Reprensetatives have appointed a Select Committee, on the motion of Mr. Worthington, upon the subject of an exploring expedition to the Polar Ocean. The committee consists of Messrs. Worthington, Wolf, Bassett, Saunders, Carter, Haynes and Beecher.

We understand (says the Mercantile Advertiser,) that our government has ordered a vessel of war to proceed forthwith to the eastern coast of Colombia, for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of need.

The trade of Great Britain with the United States in 1825, amounted to 11,066,793, pounds in which 181,033 tons of American shipping was employed, and 37,852 of British. In 1824, it employed 43,892 British, and 132,618 tons of American shipping.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 9th December has this paragraph:

"The subject of Emigration was last night agitated in the House of Lords, on the presentation of a petition by the Marquis of Landsdown, from the Emigration Societies of Cambuslang and Corkfieldbank, in the west of Scotland. In that part and in Lancashire, there are hundreds of thousands of human beings in a state of misery which baffles all description. Indeed, such is the distress in Scotland, in particular, that we do not think it safe to repeat what we have heard from sources of the most undoubted credit, with respect not merely to the sufferings of the weavers, but also the apprehensions of the other classes."

Distress, Disease, Destitution, Death.—We cannot paint the calamitous state of this city in any language that would convey a description of it so perfectly true, as that which the speakers made use of yesterday, at the meeting at the Commercial Buildings. Distress, disease, destitution, and death, from starvation, are gaining ground, and we fear what has been done will not arrest the progress of these calamities.

[*Cork Southern Reporter.*

The N. York Commercial Advertiser speculating on the late news from Europe, says, "In our opinion there will be nothing more than the mimicry of war, for a very short season. Unless backed by France, Spain cannot make war. The United States must not allow Cuba to pass into the hands of any other foreign power. If the Island is to change masters, those masters must be ourselves."

State Legislature

IN SENATE

Thursday, January 11.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws of this State, that field officers, after discharging the duties of their offices three years, and captains five years, may at their discretion, be discharged from military duties.

Mr. Pickett from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to point out, and direct the manner in which the prosecuting officers of the State shall in future be paid; which passed its first reading.

Friday, January 12.

On motion of Mr. Riddick, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several laws in relation to usurious contracts, as to make such contracts more penal, and more effectually to enforce the several acts of Assembly in that case made and provided.

The bill limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto, was read the second time, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

A bill was presented concerning slaves employed in making shingles and boards in the Dismal Swamp, which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal the act of 1823, annexing part of Currituck to Hyde county was read the second time, when a counter petition was presented from sundry persons, remonstrating against the passage of a law similar to the one under consideration, the reading of which was not agreed to. The said bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, January 13.

A bill was presented further to amend the act of 1812, making the protest of a notary public evidence in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

The bill limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto, was read, amended, and recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Monday, Jan. 15.

On motion of *Mr.* Ward, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Patrol Laws be instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring all runaway slaves, carrying arms, to be outlaws, and without the protection of the law, and making such runaway slaves punishable for such offence whenever they come in, or may be taken; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency, of rendering it penal for a master or other persons to carry off a slave out of the limits of the county where said master shall reside, after such slave has committed an act that would subject him to a charge of felony, without benefit of clergy, until said negro has been tried by the laws of his country.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Circuit Courts of this state, was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

A bill was presented to unite the office of the clerk and master in equity, to the office of clerk of the supreme court, and a bill to prohibit the use of spiritous liquors at company musters, passed their first readings.

The bill concerning slaves employed in making shingles and boards in the Dismal Swamp, was amended and postponed indefinitely.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Bell presented a bill to alter the names of John Baptist Cook, Wm. Cook, and Mary F. Cook, children John B. Mansard and Penelope Cook, of Pasquotank county, and to legitimate them, which was read the first time.

The Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising two of the Supreme Court Judges to hear and determine all causes, that may come before them in their judicial capacity, in as full and ample a manner, as if all the members of that court were present.

Mr. Pickett from the committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of making the laws relative to usurious contracts more penal, and more effectually to enforce the same, reported against the expediency of making any alteration in the laws on that subject, which was concurred in.

The bill to prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases, after having been amended was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the migration of free persons of colour into this State, was reconsidered.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to prevent the migration of free person of colour into this State, for the good government of such persons in the State, and for other purposes, which was reported with sundry amendments, and passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

A bill was presented to exempt subaltern officers of militia from furnishing themselves with uniforms, which bill was rejected.

The bill regarding the estates of persons dying intestate, was reported without amendment, which report was concurred in, read a second time, amended, ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow, and to be printed.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to explain the act of 1822, authorising to county courts to require administrators and others, to give other counter security upon the petition of their securities, passed its 1st reading.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to alter the time of holding the General Assembly to the 2d *Monday* in December, which bill passed its second reading.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill for the further relief of honest debtors. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law, as to make the tax on stores more equal in its provisions.

The bill to authorise the County Courts to permit gates to be erected across public roads, and to impose a tax thereon, was amended and read the second time.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to authorise Alfred M. Gatlin, executor of Isaac Lamb, late Sheriff of Camden, to collect the arrearages of public taxes; which was read the first time and referred to the committee of claims.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to repeal the act of 1823, was postponed indefenitely.

Mr. Swain presented a bill to prescribe the mode of legitimating bastard children which was passed.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to change the form of proceedings in actions of ejectment; which was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The bill concerning net stakes in Pamptico river and Core Sound, was read the third time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bain presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas difficulties have arisen, and strict justice restrained in, consequence of the existing laws regulating the distribution of real estate of deceased intestates;

Resolved, therefore, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws relative to intestates' estates, that an equal distribution of lands shall take place between the heirs of the deceased intestate in proportion to advances made to them in his or her life-time.

On motion of *Mr. Montgomery*, the *Military* committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of distributing the public arms among the volunteer corps of the State.

The bill to require conveyances of lands and negroes to be published, was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely.

Monday, January 15.

The bill supplemental to an act, entitled "An act concerning the estates of persons dying intestate, was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish courts for that purpose, passed its first reading, and was committed to a committee of the Whole and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Alexander moved for the reconsideration of the bill to require conveyances of lands and negroes to be published; which motion was negatived.

The bill requiring the Clerks of the several Courts and Registers within the State to keep their offices at the court houses of their respective counties, was read, amended, and laid on the table.

Tuesday, January 16.

Mr. Alford presented a bill to alter the act of 1741, for restraining the taking of excessive usury, which passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary committed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, *Mr.* Donoho in the Chair, on the bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish courts for that purpose; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair; but in consequence of his sudden indisposition the House adjourned before the committee had an opportunity of reporting.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The House met at the usual hour; and, after electing Gen. James Iredell, of Edenton, Speaker pro tem. adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Supreme Court, N. Carolina.

On Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th instant, the court did not sit in consequence of the indisposition of one of the Judges.

On Saturday no business of consequence was done

Monday, the 15th—*William Bryan and others, heirs at Law of Moses Griffin, against Graham and others, Executors and Trustees of said Griffin.*—Mr. BADGER for the plaintiffs commenced the reply to the argument before made for the defendants.

Tuesday.—Mr. BADGER continued his argument in the above case, until the Court adjourned, in consequence of the sudden and alarming illness of the Honorable Mr. Stanly, the Speaker of the House of Commons, while attending in the House.

Wednesday.—Mr. BADGER concluded his reply in the same case.

Hugh Heman, of Chowan; Joseph H. Pool, of Pasquotank; and James W. Bryan, of Newbern, have obtained licences to practice law in the Superior Courts; and Thomas Biddle, of Chatham; John Bragg, of Warrenton, and R. S. Clinton, of Orange, have obtained licences to practice in the County Courts.

Revenue of the Post Offices.

The following exhibits the nett amount of postage accruing in each State, during the year ending the 31st March, 1826.

New-York	$212,536 15
Maine	22,916 07
Vermont	12,305 31
New-Hampshire	11,827 78
Massachusetts	92,128 93
Rhode Island	12,662 90
Connecticut	27,640 71
New Jersey	15,584 65
Delaware	4,690 93
Maryland	56,046 13
Pennsylvania	118,061 58
Ohio	27,479 92
Michigan Territory	1,732 51
Virginia	67,291 81
North Carolina	21,505 68
South Carolina	44,763 65
Kentucky	23,111 64
Georgia	39,428 25
Louisiana	27,477 36
Illinois	2,446 64
Tennessee	16,112 07
Alabama	18,092 58
Indiana	4,996, 23
Missouri	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory	785 65
Florida Territory	1,579 09
District of Columbia	11,518 44
Mississippi	9,574 97
Grand Total	$912,893 08

The following is a list of the United States ships of war now building:—

Alabama,	74 at	Portsmouth
Virginia,	74	Boston.
Vermont,	74	do.
Pennsylvania,	74	Philad.
New-York,	74	Norfolk.
Santee,	44	
Savannah,	44	New-York.
Sabine,	44	do.
Raritan,	44	Philad.
Cumberland,	44	Boston.
Colombia,	44	Washington
St. Lawrence,	44	Norfolk.
Concord,	18	Portsmouth.
Warren (launch'd)	18	Boston.
Falmouth,	18	do.
Fairfield,	18	New-York.
Vandalia,	18	Philad.
Natchez,	18	Norfolk.
St. Louis,	18	Washington

From the National Intelligencer.

QUESTION TO THE CURIOUS—AT LEISURE.

A traveller starting from the Capitol, in Washington City, at sunrise, on the 21st of June, and travelling every instant of time, direct from the sun, (in pursuit of his own shadow,) at the rate of 1,000 miles per hour. Quere—What towns or cities will he pass through or near to? Over what countries and seas will he pass?—Where will he find himself at the time of sunset? How long a time, and how many miles will he have travelled? V. D.

[We will allow our readers from this time until after the recess of Congress to answer it—EDITORS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Trade with British Colonies.—In both Houses of Congress, yesterday, Reports were made, by *Mr* J. S. Johnston, in the Senate, and by *Mr.* Tomilson, in the House of Representatives, accompanied by bills, in substantially the same form, for regulating trade and intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonies.

The Reports in both Houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research. Our readers will, in a few days, have an opportunity of seeing them.

The object of the bill, it will be seen, is, to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz. First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies and Possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms, as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President. Secondly, the bill proposes the provision which Mr. Gallatin was authorised to propose to the British Government, viz. that if vessels of the U. S. are admitted into the British Colonies or possessioners, paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, & permitted to export thence, to any country except G. Britain, in any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the U. S. from the Colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the U. States, &c.

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820, and 1823, being all the acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed; the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the U. States to any country whatever as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say to the British Government, if your will open the direct trade between the U. States and the Colonies, we will do the same: If you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of amity, by which also the report of the committee of Commerce in each House appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that, in the end, Great Britain will see her interest in retracting her steps, seeing that the U. States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The New-York papers state, that the Small Pox is making great ravages in that city. The public authorities, however, are exerting themselves to arouse the citizens to a proper sense of their duty and their danger, and taking measures, in connection with the City Dispensary, to arrest the progress of the evil.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal*]

MONDAY, Jan. 22—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, passed through Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 86 to 51.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, about three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of Executive business. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain. The bill from the House of Representatives appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was twice read.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. *Buchanan's* motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed, but without coming to any result. The bill making provision for the Officers of the Army of the Revolution went into Committee, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. *Condict*, proposing $1000 each as a gratuity to the Officers, and an annuity for life; but the Committee rose without proceeding further, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the judiciary committee for the appointment of a commission, for the distribution among the claimants under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other property taken away by the British, after the signing of that Treaty, of the sums which shall be awarded to them respectively.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was read a third time and passed

The consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed, and the motion of Mr. *Branch*, to strike out the 93d section, was discussed; the following is the section alluded to:

Section 93. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any resident within the U. States, not being a merchant or person actually using the trade of merchandise, by buying and selling in groce, or by retail, not dealing in exchange, nor a banker, broker, factor, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which he or she may reside, a declaration in writing, signed by such person, acknowledged before the said clerk, or before any judge of any court of record in the U. States, that he is insolvent, and unable to pay his debts; and any one creditor of such person, or a greater number, being partners, whose single debt shall amount to $300, or any two or more creditors, whose debts shall amount to $1,000, shall petition in writing against such person, that he may be made a bankrupt; such declaration and petition shall then be published in some newspaper, and such publication thereof shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive proof of an act of bankruptcy, and such person shall be thereupon declared a bankrupt, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this act.

In the House, the discussion on Mr. *Buchanan's* motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the manufacturer's bill was resumed, and the motion negatived—ayes 97, noes 113.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed, the motion to strike out the 23d section still pending. Mr. *Berrien* opposed the motion, and Mr. *Woodbury* and Mr. *Tazewell* supported it

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the building of two Schooners for the Naval service, and for rebuilding the Navy such. The report of the Committee contains a very interesting letter from the Secretary of the Navy. The bill for the relief of the New-York and Pennsylvania Institutions

for the Deaf and Dumb was taken up, on motion of Mr. *Wurts*, but it was, after some discussion, committed to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to consider the propriety of making a grant of a township to all the States which have not already received lands for literary or other institutions. This commitment, it is to be presumed, will kill the bill.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed. The motion of Mr. *Branch* to strike out the 93d section, which provides for voluntary bankruptcy of persons other than traders, was further discussed and rejected.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the discussion of the manufacturers' bill, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, without coming to any result. Mr. *Ingham* spoke at length against it; and on motion of Mr. *Pearce* the committee rose.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the bankrupt bill was resumed. Mr. *Reed* opposed the bill in a speech of about two hours length, and moved an amendment of the first section of the bill, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to extend to contracts made previous to the passage of the bill. The amendment was rejected, ayes 16, noes 32. Mr. *Barton* moved the reconsideration of the motion to strike out the 93d section. Mr. *Barton's* motion was not acted on, as the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring in the manufacturers' bill, and also the bill to make provision for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution. The propositions were defeated on the ground that Friday and Saturday are, by a rule of the House, considered as days of which private bills have a preference, unless ordered otherwise by the House. The regulation was enforced yesterday, in consequence of which, about seven bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-da

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb 3, 1827.

Leonard Martin, Esq. is no more!—A printed Circular was received in town last night, from Raleigh, dated Saturday last, having these words written on its margin, "Leonard Martin, Esq. died suddenly yesterday, and will be buried with due honors to-day." Mr. Martin has been for many years Solicitor for the first judicial district of this State, and was a lawyer of extensive practice. He was for many years a resident and valuable member of the Legislature from this county; but moved to Hertford county not long since, and was a member of the Legislature from that county at the time of his death.

Mr. M. had his foibles as well as other men, but he was charitable and humane—a friend to the widow, and a father to the orphan. In fact his purse was open to the needy of every description. So that according to the old proverb, "Charity covereth a multitude of sins."

Trade with British Colonies.—It will be seen by our paper to-day, that a bill has been reported to both Houses of Congress by the Committee on Commerce, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the colonies of Great Britain, the object of which is to prevent the admission of any vessels from the Colonies and possession of Great Britain into the ports of the U. States after the 30th September next; with a provision for the suspension of the act by proclamation of the President, if he shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies are open to the admission of vessels of the U. States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels.

FROM COLOMBIA—By an arrival at Norfolk from St. Thomas, late intelligence has been received from Colombia. Some skirmishing had taken place between the out-posts of the garrison of Puerto Cabello, and the picquets of Gen. Paez's army, which ended in the discomfiture of the letter. Gen. Bolivar had arrived at Caraccas, where he was to assemble the electoral colleges, to receive their declaration when, where, and on what terms they wish that the great national convention shall be established.

The National Intelligencer speaks rather doubtingly of the passage of the Bankrupt Bill the present session of Congress.

Congress has appropriated $20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria. The sum of $700 has been made up by members of Congress for the same benevolent purpose. Between 700 and $800 has been contributed by the corporation and citizens of Georgetown; and $300 by the Bank of Washington.

The amount of property destroyed by the fire is ascertained to be $107,000.

FOR THE STAR.

A DREAM.

The pleasures of the imagination and the frequent delight of visionary enjoyments render it satisfactory to every reflecting mind, that felicity of anticipation is far superior to that of fuition. The soul that is freed from the toils of the day by the pleasing embraces of sleep, soars into the region of Fancy and enjoys the beauties of celestial worlds. On the evening of the 30th March, 1825, having just accomplished the routine of the day, I was allured into the arms of Morpheus, to relax my depressed spirits. I was no sooner asleep than I imagined myself in a spacious building that exceeded all edifices of which I have ever read. Conducted by an attentive and experienced guide, I entered an immense hall. It was adorned with all the elegance and sublimity which European taste and architecture could display. As soon as I recovered from the perturbation of mind which such a stupendous and beautiful specimen of human ingenuity had occasioned, I beheld a large assembly eagerly looking at an eminence in the Hall which I found was a tribunal, where were sitting two venerable old sages clad in white robes embroidered with gold. In the countenance of one, I saw an uncommon degree of vivacity, which seemed rather inconsistent with the solemn silence and majestic appearance that pervaded the whole assembly. In the aspect and costume of the other, I discovered nothing which did not add dignity to the scene. My curiosity was now extreme. I asked my kind conductor who those old gentlemen were, and what was the cause of such a concourse of people? He informed me that one was Alfred the Great, and the other Charlemagne; that they were appointed judges by the unanimous voice of the potentates of Europe to inspect their conduct towards their own subjects, and other nations. I stood amazed. Surely, thought I, nothing less than the destinies of the world are committed to such an august tribunal. My ears were soon saluted by the sound of a trumpet making known this proclamation:

"Whereas it has become necessary to organize a tribunal to satisfy a censorious world as to the rectitude or profligacy of conduct of our sons and successors, the sovereigns of Europe, and that posterity may be benefited by our decisions, we repeat this our proclamation, commanding all such to come forward prepared to submit the transactions of their respective reigns to our impartial discussion, under the penalty of perpetual infamy."

In whatever direction I cast my eyes, I could discover innumerable crowned heads looking at each other with an envious frown. My guide told me that my visit thither, though interesting, could not satisfy my curiosity in witnessing the trial of all, for the court had been sitting many weeks and most of the causes had been canvassed.

As the trumpet ceased, I saw one of those venerable personages rise up and advance towards the tribunal. Though of a naturally phlegmatic disposition, he seemed to assume a pleasing aspect, as if confiding in the rectitude of his cause. I could distinguish him from all the surrounding throng, by his stern visage and *large red nose*. I was informed that it was George III. At the mention of whose name, I discovered the the eyes of the circumjacent crowd rivitted upon a lovely old gentleman dressed in republican simplicity, whose modest confusion had thus attracted general notice. Looking more attentively, I could easily discern the countenance of Washington.

When George presented himself to his judges, they addressed him as follows:

"George III, of the illustrious House of Brunswick! you perhaps have never duly considered, that it was the conspiring agency of true philosophy, which was just making its appearance through the clouds of ignorance and delusion, and a happy coincidence of circumstances in the governments of Europe, that in 1688, terminated the career of the unfortunate Stuarts and elevated to the throne of Britain your august family. And though this elevation was effected in accordance with the general consent of the British people, yet you ought to ascribe it rather to divine interposition, than to the preposterous doctrine, which every tyrant since man's depravity, has endeavoured to inculcate, that all kings are invested, by some supernatural power, with the absolute right of the civil liberty, fortunes and lives of their subjects. Of this inhuman, this daring course of policy, you have been accused. It is beneath the dignity of this tribunal to arraign you as a common malefactor; but you must unveil yourself of your wonted, deep and mysterious policy, and refute charges, which an impartial world has preferred against you."

He bowed with an air of conscious security, for this demonstration of respect for his royal person.

As undisguised truth, divested of all misrepresentations of facts, was the only guide of their deliberations, and as cross examinations were not allowed to interrupt the course of justice and equity, no council was admited on either side.

But George was ordered to reply, in *propria persona*, to the first charge, "*the United States of America vs. George III*" He frankly acknowledged that he had pursued an unjustifiable and "an unhappy course of conduct" towards his American colonies; that they had suffered insult upon injury, and were reduced to the desperate necessity of resisting his exorbitant power, or of peaceably yielding to the thraldom of slavery. As he spoke, fire flashed from the sparkling eyes of the eloquent Pitt, who shook his head and pointed to the pernicious counsellors of his abused master. His majesty proceeded: He admitted, that he was under great obligations to America for swaying her with an untimely iron rod; but that the United States were amply remunerated by the effects of his policy; and that he had to act the part of Judas towards America, or she could not have attained to such splendor, or to such a character among the nations of the earth.

At that instant the mighty Washington arose, and besought their honors to extend clemency to their royal penitent: That he had long since obtained his forgiveness, and that of the more generous of his countrymen. Although the world condemns the injustice and impolicy of his measures, he thought that Christian benevolence, filial affection and sound policy should obliterate all the rancour and animosity of America towards Great Britain, and have respect and attachment for her mother country. The judges bowed with the smile of applause, and beckoned to the terrific figure of Lord North whom they ordered to conduct George into an exterior apartment, there to join in mutual sympathies in commisserating their humiliating situation, and the vanity and consequent wretchedness of all princes who are actuated exclusively by inordinate ambition, and self-aggrandizement.

Then turning to the clerk of the Court to ascertain the next case, I saw written in large gold capitals, *Bonaparte vs George III.* Before the chagrin and ebullition of George's fury had subsided he was recalled to reply to the foregoing charge: He accordingly appeared and said, in pursuing the course of policy which had been established by his predecessors, he had been compelled to interfere in the affairs of France whom he confessed had been imposed on by Great Britain for many centuries under the specious pretence of rendering her assistance: That many fortunately conspiring events had made him an umpire in the altercations of European Kingdoms: that he considered the Bourbon cause was the cause of all sovereigns, in maintaining the SACRED LEGITIMACY of their titles, and in opposing every attempt to introduce such paradoxical—such treasonable doctrines, as Bonaparte, that daring Hercules of capricious fortune, had wantonly and maliciously introduced!"

I beheld crowds pressing forward to manifest their indignation at George's obstinate refusal to regard the overtures of peace made him by Bonaparte. His plea was, that Bonaparte was not the *legitimate* personage with whom he could consistently have made a peace, for he considered him nothing but an imperious usurper: as though the ideal *sacredness* of one family, and not the happiness of whole nations, should be the object of all Kings.

But he regarded every other argument of minor importance compared with this, which he repeated again and again, "*the balance of power*" In an instant, I saw the smiling visages of Henry IV. of France and William III. of England.—George admitted that he had unjustly confined Bonaparte, but that policy and the duty he owed his kindred family imperiously demanded such a measure.'

In the midst of his confusion which conscious guilt is sure to indicate, I could discover Bonaparte surrounded by an innumerable crowd whose hearts glowed with rapturous emotions for their unfortunate hero. At the same time three stately monarchs approaching the tribunal seemed to be involved in greater confusion than George himself. Geo. took his seat. The judges inquired of them their names and the cause of their gloomy countenances. They replied that they were Alexander of Russia, Francis of Germany and Frederick of Prussia: The cause of their grief was the consciousness that they were more implicated in the cause now before their honors than his Britanic Majesty. They were aware that they must be answerable to the world for the blood which they had caused to be shed; and that they had done an irreparable injury to the family of Bonaparte. They protested that they had formed the *Holy Alliance* for their mutual protection; but acknowledged they had perverted the design of that compact in attempting to impose the yoke of slavery on innocent nations struggling for liberty.

In the heat of this discussion, the verdict in George's case was indicated by the judges, which consisted in a most appaling frown of reproof, and a wave of the hand, bidding him to return to the apartment assign'd him, to enjoy the company of his prime minister and the secret operations of the conscience of a monarch that will hearken to the designing intrigues of sycophantic favorites. George receiving this admonitory verdict and coming out from the crowd, seem'd to be changed in his whole appearance.

I saw him waddle off like some strange figure of fun, [Domini one.
Whose costume might be dated Anno Do-

Alas! thought I, the pains and maladies to which the mind of man is subject! Why are the human race so desirous of that delusive and tantalizing pageant of power & ostentation, when it is invariably accompanied by so much disquitude and so many high responsibilities?

Louis XVIII. of France was then called in. He was severely reprimanded for interfering in the affairs of Spain and orders were immediately issued to Charles X. to desist from further hostile measures against South America; that tho' his Catholic Majesty were of his own family, he should not be actuated by filial or fraternal affections to the prejudice of the happiness and freedom of whole nations.

Alexander was ordered thro' the medium of Peter Alexowitz, not to oppose the Greeks but to render them assistance in their glorious contest for liberty.—Maximilian also made known to Francis and Frederick and all the brethren of the Holy Alliance, to attend to their respective governments and not interfere in the concerns of South America, or those of any oppressed people, assuring them that the day of retribution was fast approaching when all Kings as well as subjects must render a true account of the transactions of their lives, and that their person and family were only "*sacred*" proportion to their exertions to increase the happiness and prosperity of the world. At that instant when I was reflecting what a different aspect christendom might sssume, if those mandates were obeyed the shout of applause and the elective force of Maximilian's eloquence so affected my elated soul, that I immediately awoke and behold it was a *dream*. SOMNIATOR.

The U. S. Ship *Hornet*, Capt. *Alexander Claxton*, arrived at this port on Sunday last, 22 days passage from Vera Cruz, having lost but one man (by debility) since she sailed from the U. States.

Two prizes to Com. *Porter*, had arrived at Vera Cruz, one a valuable vessel, and the other a slaver not of much value, the latter of which he had cut out from under the guns of the Moro Castle, at Havana.—[*N. Beacon.*

The Cape Hatteras Light Vessel commanded by Capt. Life Holden, left Hampton Roads Tuesday morning last, to resume her station off Cape Hatteras.

As the Dismal Swamp Canal has, by the interest which the U. States and the State of Virginia, as well as the individual stockholders, have in it, become emphatically a public work, any information respecting it must be interesting to the public at large; and it is with great pleasure we learn, that contracts have been made by the company for the completion of the whole work including the branch canal to North West river, *by the 1st of January next.*

The contractors we understand are highly respectable and responsible; and have produced the most satisfactory testimonials of capacity for the undertaking, as well as ability to comply with their engagements.

[*Nor. Herald.*

The New-York American of Jan. 12, speculating on the late news from Europe, says: "It is not to be disguised that this step in Europe is of the greatest moment to us, and every eye in this country will at once be turned towards Cuba, the only possession of Spain that can alone compensate Great Britain for the expense and evils of a war with that power—a jewel alike rich and undefended. Mr. Canning takes, it will be observed, the distinction, and insists upon it that this is a war, not against Spain, but in defence of Portugal—not of aggression, but of repression; and if that ground be adhered to, it would exclude the idea of conquest. But the temptation is great—the facility is great—the prize invaluable. On the other hand, France and the U. States will not, cannot acquiesce in the Island of Cuba passing under British dominion; and an attempt therefore, to wrest that island from Spain, unless under the most positive pledges that its independence, under the guarantee of all the three nations, shall be the consequence, will lead most certainly to universal war."

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

DIED;

In this County, on Saturday the 20th ult. Mr. WILLIAM TWINE, aged about 50. He has left a wife and five children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

Near this town, on Monday last, GRADY OVERMAN, aged 16, son of Mr. Thos. Overman, late of this county.

Suddenly, while sitting in his chair, at Springfield, Massachusetts, *Harrison G. Otis*, Jr. Esq. of Boston.

At Belvidere, in Perquimans county, on the morning of the 15th ult. MARTHA NEWBY, relict of the late Exum Newby, of the same place, aged about 70 years. Mrs. Newby was an exemplary member of the Society of Friends.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 18th ult. the Rev. AMARIAH BIGGS, Minister of the Baptist Church. He was drowned from on board the schooner Sabra Eldridge, J. Dutton master, near the Great Shoal in Alligator river. The vessel being before the wind, the main-boom jibed over, and swept him from the deck. Notwithstanding his age and the excessive cold weather, he swam until a Mr. Liverman went to him in the boat, which Mr. Biggs seized, and they both went down together. This venerable man was respected in the church to which he belonged, and of which he was a great pilar. "Know ye not, brethren, that a great man has fallen in Israel!"

Reflect Oh, Man, before too late,
Repent—thy end is nigh!
How short thy passage thro' the gate,
To vast Eternity.

Drowned, last month, near Cape Henry Light House, Virginia, Captain JOHN SANDERLIN, of Tyrrell county, N. C.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	48	56	60
Monday,	46	48	45
Tuesday,	47	61	55
Wednesday,	58	68	73
Thursday,	42	42	52
Friday,	38	48	50

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

27th, Schr. Francis, Smith, 6 days from Savannah, salt to the master.

29th, Schr. Patriot, Whoif, 7 days from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Newcomb, Davis, 46 days from Boston, in ballast. Spoke three or four days before he got in, schr. Union, of Hartford, bound to Norfolk, with mules. Capt. D. experienced much bad weather, and lost his brother Josiah Davis on the passage.

31st, Schr. Rose in Bloom, Lewis, 8 days from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, 5 days from Charleston, in ballast.

31st, Schr. Convert, Baum, from Charleston in ballast.

1st, Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Bright, from Charleston, in ballast.

Schr. Rambler, Allyn, at the mouth of the river, for Martinique.

DEPARTED.

31st, Schr. Prentice Boy, Smith, for Charleston, corn by A. Williams.

31st, Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

2nd, Schr. Two Sisters, Clark, for Charleston, corn by H. N. Williams.

" Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, for Savannah, corn by E. Crocker.

To sail in three days, schr. Edward & Mary, Burges, for Savannah, corn by the master.

To sail to-day.

Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, for Charleston, with corn by H. N. Williams.

Schr. Sarah, Tuck, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Bright, for Charleston, corn by H. Lockwood and S. Williams.

Cheap Coffee.

The subscriber has just received from Havana 4000 pounds of coffee which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

SAMUEL FEDRICK.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

LOST OR STOLEN

From the subscriber, a FIFTY DOLLAR note, on the Cape Fear Bank, No. 52, W. Anderson, Cashier, John London, President. Any person stopping or giving information of said note shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

Hezh. Lockwood.

Elizabeth-City, February 3. *Tf.*

POETRY.

ORIGINAL POEMS,

COMPOSED FOR THE STAR,

By BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Resignation.

The man resign'd to every woe,
Can never feel distress;
To him, alone, 'tis given to know
The sweets of Happiness!
But murky clouds may 'round him rise,
Yet he shall be secure,
A glorious sun will clear the skies,
And smile upon the poor!

Fear not, tho' troubles overwhelm,
Our God is great to save!
The gracious Saviour at the helm,
Will silence every wave:
Come ye, and lean upon his arm,
Who fain would feel his grace—
Conscience createth no alarm,
Where he unveils his face.

Perhaps, my friend, all earthly bliss
Is centred in thy heart;
Man is as false as Judas' kiss,
The slave of power and art:
Amid the various ills of life,
Afflictions oft are seen;
Mortals cannot repel the strife,
That here doth intervene.

O, Resignation! let my heart
Be ever leagu'd with thee;
Depart, all false desires, depart,
And set this spirit free!
Hope tells me I must ever live
On shores of love and rest,
Tasting of joys earth will not give,
Upon my Fathers breast!

On the Statue of Washington,

Erected at Raleigh, N. C.

Canova's chissel shall immortal be,
For well he trac'd the Son of Liberty;
But how in polished marble, can we find
The lineaments of a great and noble mind?
'Tis past all energy, and human skill,
His portrait rests not on an artists will.
Let tyrant kings employ their every pow'r,
While drooping subjects 'neath their sceptre's cower,
Into oblivion they soon must fall,
While rank Oppression bears up their pall,
But Washington's name is far too great to die,
For here he sits to enchant the astonished eye.

The Old Maid's Prayer.

Ye gods! who sooths our every care,
Hear a dejected maidens prayer—
Pity a woman of sixty-three,
Let some young man her portion be!
Believe me, tho' old age bewitches,
I never mean to wear the breeches;
Some handsome beau I yet may greet,
Whose ruby lips with mine will meet,
And if he takes me, I'll be bold
To say, I do not wish to scold.
My youthful days have fled apace,
But yet, I have no wrinkled face;
My teeth are few, and eye sight dim,
But I'm divested of all whim—
If I obtain the esteem of men,
I'll never be a fool again.

The Irish Ghost.

One night as Teague lay snug and snoring,
A spectre wak'd him with his roaring!
'I am your father's ghost,' said he,
'That in the shades don't want to be;'
'Fader,' said Teague, 'none of your canting,
'Tis not your place to thus be ranting:'
'Arrah dear joy,' replied the ghost,
Sure I'm as dead as any post;
Above the ground, I'd not be walking,
If I had but the means of talking,
Without a head I cannot see,
Or e'er find out the place you be,
The reason why I am so frisky,
I'm looking for a glass of whiskey.'

The Ark of the Covenant.

[BY REQUEST.]

In Judah's land where Nature smil'd,
And every scene was gay,
No discord dwelt in tent or wild,
For love there deign'd to stay!
Thy sons, O, Israel, were bright,
Where Jordan's river flows;
Even the hills and vales invite—
They blossom like the rose.

Reuben and Benjamin were great,
God smil'd upon their land,
Riches and honor on them wait,
Dispersed by His hand!
And there the sacred Ark did rest,
Emblem of peace and love!
A Covenant between the blest,
Sent to them from above.

But lo! a glorious star arose,
And shone on Bethlehem's plain,
An Ark to shelter from all foes,
Jesus will still remain!
Covenant of grace between our souls,
That long in anguish lay;
Provider while each planet rolls,
Our Ark by night and day.

No Jewish rites do now remain,
No blood of goats is shed,
His passion wash'd out every stain
Of living and of dead!
Wipe from my bosom pallid fear,
And bid each sorrow flee;
O, thou! that driest the sinners tear,
A shelter be to me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE STAR.

On the Female Character.

"Man was at first a rude unpolished mass,
Till Nature fram'd that charming creature woman,
All kind and soft, all tender and divine,
To mend our faults and mould us into virtue,
And by the sweets of her refreshing goodness,
Prepare our tastes for never ending joys."

OTWAY.

So much has already been said by different writers respecting the female character, that it appears somewhat strange an old bachelor like me should undertake their vindication, especially when most of their eulogists were women. There are lights and shades diversified through the expanse of creation, and if I were to judge by the common standard of society, I should say, that women are alternately the objects of virtue and frailty. It is too evident, that some inherit from Eve their original mother, all those contemptible arts of equivocation, flattery, deceit, cunning, falsehood, inquisitiveness, and loquacity. In the days of my author, the habits of people were altogether different to what they are now, and I very much doubt whether Virtue predominated as much as it does now—the age was dark, puritanical and unkind, and every disposition was manifested to seduce the unwary; while the specious veil of Friendship was worn, in order to hide enormity, chicanery was resorted to as a last effort to gain the desired end. The praises of Otway were laudable—he knew that no outward adorning could enhance the value of female worth—no, it was the purity of the heart he had reference to, and he longed to see the day when the corruptions of regal courts should cease, and the British fair become the models of Virtue in his native isle, the sole but innocent companion of man, born to cherish him, be his friend in trouble, and smooth his pillow when burning fevers distract his brain. To seduce an innocent female from the paths of Virtue, and thereby render her infamous, is a crime so unnatural, that even the seducer himself would blush at its commission, if he possessed any sentiments of honor, or propriety. If we take a distinct view of the melancholy consequences of seduction, the picture is truly appalling—turned out of society, and become the sport of inhuman wretches, the unhappy female becomes abandoned to every vice, conspicuous for its enormity; shunned by the decent among her own sex, what can she expect, but the contemptuous sneer, disdain and contumely? There is a spirit of unforgiveness in woman, peculiar to her alone when a sister goes estray; and the spirit of reconciliation is seldom made a dernier resort. Nor can they be censured for such apathy, as it is necessary for the preservation of character.

It is not necessary to go back as far as the age of Semiramis, the undaunted heroine who founded the Carthagenian empire, nor to inform my readers of the virtues of a Lucretia, Penelope, or a Cornelia; more able pens than mine have recorded their worth—but if in later times we review the histories of the empress Livia, and Cleopatra, we find them encouraging industry by working occasionally at the distaff, and wearing apparel made by their own hands. I do not pretend to deny that Luxury was then tolerated at Rome, or that the beautiful plains of Campania was too often the scene of riot and debauchery; but females were always protected, and to their honor, those of rank seldom participated in the absurd and obscene feasts instituted to the gods. The customs of antiquity has been well defined by Rollin, who broke through the almost impenetrable mist of heathen darkness, and dispelled the clouds which for centuries had hung over the long benighted horizon of Rome. Among their illustrious females, the vestals were almost worhipped, and to their care was entrusted the sacred fire, said to have been originally kindled by the power of Jove. They had a voice in the Senate, decided the difficult political affairs of the Commonwealth, and all the controversies between nations. But alas! upon what a slender thread hung all their happiness—if the sacred fire happened to be quenched by inattention on their part, they were immediately buried alive!—nor could all the tears and intercessions of their friends save them from so cruel a punishment. A moral lesson may be taught from this last circumstance—a female may pass thro' all the gradations of her sex, be adored by every one who sees her; yet, the wheel of Fortune is often fickle, and she may die unpitied and unknown. Does love beguile her thoughts, and make her languish after some inconstant swain? let her beware of the promises of man, for deception is congenial with his nature, and love is often a mockery.

Beauty, so much prized by women, is like a fading flower. Go view the rose—its damask leaves expand to receive the morning dew; but alas! before the sun descends to the azure west, its leaves are scattered to the winds, and cooling zephyrs bear its fragrance through the silent grove! Who art thou, child of mortality, that presumes to vie with the lilies of the field?—the clods of the valley will lay cold upon thy bosom, and worms revel on that fair form which once struck admirers with secret awe. We cannot contemplate on Death, without feeling our insufficiency, nor can all our remonstrances save us from his relentless hand!

Pride is generally an attendant on beauty, and those who have no charms to boast of, by means of art, in some measure, obviate the effects of Nature It is rather a strange affectation in females, to be spending whole days at the toilet, among perfumes and Cologne water, to as little purpose as if they never had lived. Gaming is a vice to which too many of the fair sex are attached, and a practice which seldom fails to bring them to ruin, and for which they cannot excuse themselves on the score of pleasure, for there absolutely is no pleasure in gaming. An African prince who once visited England, on being invited to a card party where a number of females were playing, remarked: "that it was strange the ladies should devote all their time to looking at black and red spots." He was called a *savage*, but let it not be forgotten that his reasoning was sound. Religion is the foundation of all earthly happiness, and to a woman it adds two-fold charms; and there are many who have pretensions to piety, who go to church merely to show their fine dresses and to make remarks on the preacher, who they make fun of after they go home. This remark, however, is by no means general, for I am happy to say, that my fair countrywomen are in the main pious and unassuming. Modest without Vanity, they are examples for imitation; and if they are sometimes guilty of a few indiscretions, I am convinced that they are occasioned by the instability of human nature. The ladies of the southern States are polite and affectionate; although I cannot with propriety say, they are as much influenced by the goddess Agenoria as are their sisters of the north, yet that native affability which they possess, ought alone to be considered as characteristic of a virtuous life. Innocent pleasures are by no means to be condemned—with these may be classed the healthy exercise of dancing and the game of chess, an amusement approved of by our judicious philosopher Doctor Franklin. I would not have a lady to be a disciple of Momus, or sit in company spiritless, like a dull puritan; but I would expect to see her possessed of all her natural powers, with the exception of loquacity, a folly to which too many of both sexes are much addicted.

Let men condemn the female sex for want of energy, truth will still proclaim them our best friends, and guardians over our happiness.

From the tenor of Otway's sentiments, the reader would be lead to think that he believed every woman *should* be truly virtuous. But he did not consider the many snares thrown in her path—beneath the beautiful foliage of the tree of knowledge, a serpent was concealed, and every rose has its thorn; how could he infer, that woman was infallible? Happy would it be for this world if such was the case; but we cannot expect perfection, for that is an attribute of the Deity. I am willing to allow that female examples are generally worth imitating—society looks to them for a reformation in manners and customs; they have the leisure to study, while the private interests and avarice of men keep them principally employed on other themes, so that they have no time to spare in tracing out a moral course. If Love is an ornament to the mind, woman possesses it almost exclusively—she wants not the features of a Venus de Medicis to make her interesting, nor an Acadian Palemon, or Rolando, to

"Carve on every tree,
"The fair, the chaste, the inexpressive she!"

Her love is sincere, because it proceeds from an affectionate regard for the object of her esteem. Do we doubt her respect for parents, view her like the Roman daughter, administering to the wants of a father by nourishing him with milk from her breast, when he was condemned to be starved in prison for a crime against the state, or as the gentle Lavinia assisting her "feeble widowed mother." A woman's love is of more value than rubies, or all the jewels that adorn Vanity; in all situations of life, we must depend upon her friendly arm for support, and a single glance of contempt from her eye, is enough to suppress every ignoble passion in the breast of man. Authors have endeavored to cast a shade over the female character, which certainly did not agree with their good sense:—one says, "*Frailty thy name is Woman!*" and the facetious Peter Pindar makes the following *polite* ejaculation:

"O, woman, woman, whether lean or fat,
In face an *angel*, but in soul a *cat!*"

I might quote several other writers, whose works are considered as possessing sterling merit, but very likely they were old bachelors whose envious disposition had no effect upon the reading public, nor is it probable they will ever have any.

Marriage, in my opinion, in regard to females, should be early encouraged by parents, many of whom too often neglect the welfare of their daughters; wedded love is much to be desired—and when a young woman has a family to employ all her attention, she has not much time to spare on trifles, and her childish follies are absorbed in the duties of a good housewife. Money is too often made a consideration in marriage; when a lady sells her heart, as too many do, she must not expect the same affection on the part of her husband, as if true love was the cause of their union. It is not uncommon to hear of romping misses in their teens, married to men old enough to be their great-grand fathers, and all for the love of gold! Let her spouse be some honest farmer or mechanic, and if both are industrious and economical, they will soon become opulent.

It would not be amiss to advise the ladies to study religion more than novel reading. Most novels are filled with nonsense, and fill the head with idle fancies; I would not have them pore over the fanatical writings of bigots, but to investigate the true doctrines of moral philosophy, as it is the basis of their eternal welfare.

Voltaire delighted more in the company of Madame de Chatelot, than in that of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia This lady had reduced to memory all the elegant passages in Lucretius, Homer, Virgil, and Horace; she could explain the philosophy of Cicero, talk all the European languages, and write Latin to perfection. On her death, the French philosopher agreed to reside with the king. This is an additional evidence that the company of a learned women is more to be solicited, than the friendship of the greatest monarchs on earth. Henry the Great of France, Ben Johnson, Newton, and Locke, received their education from women. We also, have sufficient proof as recorded by the unerring pencil of historical truth, that women have existed who excelled in the difficult sciences of government, commerce, poetry, and the Belles Lettres. Elizabeth of England, and Catherine II, of Russia, were two extraordinary women—the first reformed the manners of a rude and barbarous age, while the latter abolished the cruel laws, and ameliorated the condition of her oppressed country.

The past and present centuries have produced hosts of literary ladies, distinguished for their uniform piety and benevolence. Miss Eliza Rowe deserves the applause of every writer who is friendly to Virtue, and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, left the gay circles of fashionable fools, who sported at the British court, to embrace the cross. This amiable lady spent a large fortune in administering to the wants of the poor and distressed; her spacious mansion in one of the principal squares of London, became the resort of the pious, and in it prayer meetings were regularly held. That noble charity, the orphan house at Savannah, Georgia, was erected by her orders, through the agency of the celebrated Mr. Whitefield, but it has since been permitted to fall into decay. It is related of George III, that he once inquired what was the occasion of Lady Huntingdon's absence from court? A person replied, "she is praying with her beggars." "So much the better," replied the king, "they will make the better subjects; besides, when she goes to heaven, I should be glad to be lifted up by the hem of her garment." Lady Huntingdon died in 1791, sincerely regretted by every lover of truth.

If the limits of this Essay permitted, I would notice the characters of Mrs. Barbauld, Lady Montague, and other interesting literary females, but I trust they are sufficiently known to be respected. Their aim was Virtue, and they were not deceived.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Elizabeth-City, February 3, 1827.

SELECTED.

A Poets Joy—The death of Euripides, a celebrated Greek dramatic Poet, who flourished about 400 years before the Christian era, was occasioned by excessive joy, for having obtained the Poetic prize at the Olympic Games.

Mysias, the brother of Antigonus king of Macedon, desired him to hear a cause, to which he was a party, in his chamber—"No, my dear brother," answered Antigonus, "I will hear it in the open court of justice; because I must not be influenced by private considerations."

Judicious Remark—If the sect called Quakers had originated formerly among the ancient Greeks, and if Fox the shoe-maker had been the founder of a philosophical sect of antiquity, instead of a religious one in modern times, he would have acquired a very great name, and his followers be deemed the best among the philosophers. Prejudice is much against the Friends, but they are true Christians, at least better than those who make it their business to decry them.

Management of Horses.—There is no less truth than humor in the following happy hint at the neglect with which farmers treat their young horses. It is in vain to resort to full blood or cross breed, or any other mode of improving the race of horses, while the foal is subjected to cold and starvation, and hampered with contrivances that ruin a fine horse, for the sake of saving the expense and trouble of putting an additional rail to one's fence. The subject demands the consideration of farmers.

Extract from the report of the Committee on Horses at the Cattle Show at Concord, N. H.

If you have a colt, which you design for a disorderly, unruly, poor, mean, short lived horse, the following directions, if strictly observed, are as good as any:—In the summer season put him into a pasture without fence or grass; and if he presumes to pass the line of bushes which bounds your pasture, fetter, clog, and yoke him so effectually that he can neither walk nor feed.—This sort of chastisement will not only tend to abate his courage and strength, but to improve his gait so wonderfully, that the most experienced jockey will be puzzled to decide if he ambles, paces or canters. By this process also, you may ornament his hoofs with ring bones, and so effectually cripple him in every leg and joint, and render him so uniformly lame, that to a novice he will appear like a sound horse. In the season of the winter he should be suffered to run at large, in highways and on commons: so that he may learn, as the saying is, to shift for himself, by plundering his living from waggons and sleighs. By this course of life he soon becomes familiar with clubs, pitchforks, and bull dogs, and forms a general acquaintance with all travellers who carry oats, corn or salt. At three years of age, he should be broken and tutored by a hopeful youth of sixteen, who will initiate him into all the sublime mysteries of racing, jumping, prancing, pawing and biting.—Thus educated, the horse is fit for service—I mean the service of his owner, and no one else. He is well qualified to carry his master to trainings, grog shops, and taverns. In order to inure him to hard-ship, the owner of such a horse must ride, or rather gallop him, at the rate of eight miles per hour on a cold winter's night, and in the height of his heat and perspiration tie him, without covering at the north-west corner of a *tipler's shop* or tavern, where he should remain for the space of four or five hours without eating or drinking, whilst his accomplished owner is within, regaling himself over a comfortable fire, "with reaming swats what drink divinely," disputing politics, chewing tobacco and smoking segars While the happy man is thus engaged in moistening his clay, and settling the affairs of the nation, or some disputed points in religion, should his horse, from the effects of cold or hunger, presume by neighing to interrupt the sublime harangue of his master, he should get out occasionally—swear at him—kick him, and give him the discipline of the whip. By such kind of mild punishments, and by feeding him plentifully upon meadow hay and rye straw, the horse, in time, will learn patience under adversity, and grow so orderly and tame, that the owner may even skin him without his manifesting the least resentment or restlessness. About this time also, the owner will be prepared to be skinned by impatient creditors, who have been waiting for years and watching the progress and motions of the rider & his horse.

An Irishman's Indifference—Paddy who was arraigned before a court for horse stealing, after having pleaded not guilty, the judge asked him by whom he would be tried? "By the twelve apostles," answered the prisoner. The judge told him if he was to be tried by them, he would not have his trial till the day of judgment. To this, Paddy replied, "Faith, I have no objection to that neither, for I am in no hurry about it, at all, at all."

LUCK—A few weeks since, Dame Fortune in some of her freaks presented a young man near Auburn, N. Y. with a prize in a lottery of $10,000, and a pair of twins in the same day. Misfortunes never come single, 'tis plain.

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